The People's Korea

No. 1,255 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1985 Per Copy Price:￥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Pyongyang-Moscow Ties Strengthened As DPRK Celebrates 40th Liberation Day

See Related Articles on Pages 2, 3 & 6

The DPRK celebrated the 40th anniversary of the end of Japan's colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula with a grand central meeting, a military parade, a grand banquet and other functions with Soviet delegations paticipating.

A great number of Soviet delegations came to the DPRK to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. Those delegations included a unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet which arrived at Wonsan Port on August 13. The unit led by Vice Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov, First Deputy Commander of the Fleet, consisted of the large anti-submarine ship "Tallinn," the flag ship, and the escort ships "Poryvisty" and "Ryany."

Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945 from Japan's colonial rule. The liberation was thanks to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the genuine Korean communists under General Kim Il Sung who founded an anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth.

The Soviet Army also played a big role in liberating the Korean people.

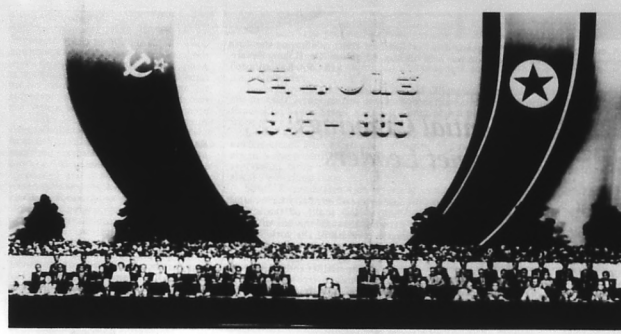
Mr. Geidar A. Aliev, member of the Politburo and First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who led a Soviet party and state delegation, said: "It is only too natural for the Soviet and Korean peoples to celebrate together the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation, the 40th anniversary of a social turn in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula."

He was speaking at the August 14 Central Meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture.

He said in his speech that in his talks with President Kim Il Sung they exchanged views on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Korean relations and a series of urgent international issues.

"..... an identity of views, mutual understanding and willingness to develop cooperation in the bilateral relations and in the international arena was again manifested in the course of the talks," said Mr. Aliev.

He noted the Soviet visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung in May last year "was a great event that offered new opportunities to deepen our cooperation to completion."



A Central Meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the national liberation was held at the February 8 House of Culture on August 14. Shown is the platform of the Central Meeting. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Expressing Moscow's deep interest in reducing tensions in Asia, the first Vice Minister stressed: "We cannot let it go unnoticed that the imperialist strategists regard the Asian-Pacific region as another theatre of military and political confrontation against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the national liberation forces."

He also said that the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations "will, no doubt, contribute to a positive process in Asia and other parts of Asia," a strong indication that Moscow is willing to improve its ties with Beijing.

A message sent by the Soviet leadership to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kang Song San also pointed out, "The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their joint action in defending the peace and security of the peoples are more important than ever before under the present international situation in which the tensions resumed a course of exacerbation in the Asian-Pacific region and other parts due to the imperialist moves of aggression."

"The role of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the settlement of the pending complex problems in the international arena is becoming all the more salient," said the message.

Moscow, in both the speech of the official and the message, expressed full support for tensions-reducing steps proposed by Pyongyang and for its efforts for a peaceful solution of the reunification question.

From the Korean side Premier Kang Song San was the main speaker at the Central Meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

He said that the Korean communists and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army struggled holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, ceaselessly attacked the rear of the Japanese imperialists scheming to unleash a war of aggression against the Soviet Union and defended the Soviet Union with arms and waged struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and inflicted repeated political and military defeats upon the Japanese imperialists aggressors who schemed to dominate China and, further, the whole of the Asian mainland.

The Korean communists contributed to defend both the Soviet Union and China through their self-sacrificing struggle against the Japanese aggressors while the Soviets helped the Koreans liberating their country and the Chinese sent volunteers during the Korean War.

"Our people always remember the role of the Soviet Union as their liberator and helper and deem it as our great pride to have the fraternal Soviet people as their reliable revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class ally," said Premier Kang.

Reviewing the economic development of the DPRK, Premier Kang said that last year the total industrial output value grew more than 430 times as against 1946. "This shows," he said, "the average annual growth of industrial production in Korea in 1947-1984" was 17.3 percent.

Invited to the central meeting together with Koreans at home and abroad and Soviet delegations, were members of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), the chief and staff members of the CPV Liaison Office at the MAC, and the Czechoslovak and Polish members and staff members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on the evening of August 15 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to mark the 40th liberation day.

Vice President Pak Sung Chul who is concurrently a member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and First Vice Premier Aliev made speeches at the banquet.

A grand military parade was included as one of the events to celebrate the 40th liberation day.

Vice Marshal O Jin U acted as commander-in-chief of the military parade and General Kim Gwang Jin as commander of the parade.

The official Korean Central News Agency reported on the military parade as follows:

"Columns of military and political universities and military academies of different arms and services of the Korean People's Army and guard infantry columns marched past the rostrum in fine array with their standards shining with feats in the van.

"Then columns of armored infantry units, motorized units of modern artillery pieces, tanks, etc. and infantry units of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, the Red Young Guards and motorized Worker-Peasant Red Guard units filed past the rostrum."

S. Korean Youth Sets Fire to Himself in Protest of Chon

A 26-year-old youth suffered serious injuries on August 15 when he tried to burn himself to death in downtown Kwangju in protest against proposed legislation to crack down on campus disturbances, dissident sources said.

The man was serious condition when he was taken to Chonnam University Hospital, officials of the Human Rights Committee of the National Christian Council said.

The committee said the protester, identified as Hong Ki Il, doused his body with kerosene and burned himself in a busy downtown area. It said he shouted slogans calling for democracy and for scrapping legislation proposed by the ruling party to curb student activism.

In leaflets and slogans, Hong also urged the government to disclose the truth of the Kwangju incident.

August 15 is the day when Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule 40 years ago.

Special Envoy of President to Attend U.N. Meeting

The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry called a press conference on August 13 in connection with the participation of a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung in the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Speaking at the press conference, the Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry noted that an invitation came to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago from the U.N. Secretary General to attend the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, he said that meeting the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the world's peace-loving people now hope that the United Nations will further enhance its functions and role in conformity with the principles of the U.N. charter and take necessary steps to avert the danger of new world war and ensure a lasting peace and security in the world.

He pointed out that President Kim Il Sung saw to it that a special envoy would be sent to the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations to join the efforts of the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world to realize such desire.

A military parade of Pyongyang District Garrison Units celebrating the 40th anniversary of Korea's leberation was held on Aug. 15 on the Kim Il Sung Square. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Message from Soviet Leadership

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The message dated August 14 says in part:

The fine sons and daughters of the Korean people fought against the Japanese colonialist rule for tens of years. The long-desired liberation came to Korea, a time-honored land of history, on August 15, 1945, the historical day when the heroic Soviet Army destroyed the one million strong Kwantung Army, the main strike force of militarist Japan. A broad road for democratic and social changes opened before the Korean people and a favorable prospect of the building of a new life spread.

The role of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the settlement of the pending complex problems in the international arena is becoming all the more salient.

Over the last forty years, in peace time and in the days of struggle against imperialist aggressors, the Soviet Union always stood shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and the agreements reached at the meetings between the leaders of our two countries in the interest of the welfare of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the cause of peace and socialism were of particular significance.

The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their joint action in defending peace and security of the peoples are more important than ever before under the present international situation in which the tensions resumed a course of exacerbation in the Asian-Pacific region and other parts due to the imperialist moves of aggression.

The traditional friendship and comradely cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the Soviet and Korean peoples will grow stronger and prosper.

Presidential Greetings To Soviet Leaders

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 14 to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The message says:

The liberation of our country from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule was a historical victory won by our people together with the valiant Soviet Army and a momentous event that opened a new epoch in our people's struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

In the past 40 years since the liberation of the country our people under the leadership of our Party have radically changed the looks of the country by carrying through the line of the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist building, while smashing the repeated aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and courageously overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals and today continue to struggle stoutly for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism.

The August 15 liberation achieved by our people together with the Soviet Army was a new milestone in the development of Korean-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet people rendered material and moral assistance to our people in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar rehabilitation and construction too, and are today actively supporting and encouraging our people in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Our people are thankful for this and always remember the role of the Soviet Union as the liberator and helper. The Korean-Soviet relations of friendship are true cooperative relations firmly sealed between class brothers on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and indestructible relations of alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms which have been constantly consolidated and developed through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

We set great store by the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and believe that these relations will in the future, too, constantly expand and develop in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union and in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries in Moscow last year.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and the fraternal Soviet people new successes in the endeavours to accelerate the completion of developed socialism and the preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in accordance with the decisions of recent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and security.

Korean People Always Remember Role of Soviet Union as Their Helper

Speech of Premier Kang Song San

Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, made a report at a central meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation which was held on August 14 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

He said:

The Korean communists and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army struggled holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, ceaselessly attacked the rear of the Japanese imperialists scheming to unleash a war of aggression against the Soviet Union and defended the Soviet Union with arms and waged struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and inflicted repeated political and military defeats upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors who schemed to dominate China and, further, the whole of Asian mainland.

The Soviet people and Soviet Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by J. V. Stalin, bearing the brunt of the Second World War, waged a heroic struggle in disregard of sacrifice of tens of millions of people, made a decisive contribution to liberating the European people from the tyranny of fascist Germany and the peoples of the colonial East from the oppression of Japanese imperialism and creditably discharged the noble internationalist duty as the first socialist state of the world.

The Soviet Army participated in the battle for the liberation of Korea and performed shining feats and a large number of officers and men of the Red army dedicated their precious youth and lives. The imperishable feats performed by officers and men of the Soviet Army in the battle for crushing the Japanese army occupying Korea remain vivid, recorded in the history of struggle for the liberation of our country and will be handed down long in the annals of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet Army and people who helped the liberation of Korea with their blood are actively supporting and cooperating with our people today in socialist construction. Our people always remember the role of the Soviet Union as their liberator and helper and deem it a great pride to have the fraternal Soviet people as their reliable revolutionary comrade-in-arms and class ally.

The economy in Korea has been based on a solid material and technical foundation today. Last year the total industrial output value grew more than 430 times as against 1946. This shows that the average annual growth of the industrial production was 17.3 percent in Korea over 1947-1984.

A proud success was achieved in our countryside last year by producing 10 million tons of grain, or over five times that in 1946.

This year a new upsurge is being effected on all fronts of socialist construction in Korea thanks to the endeavours of the entire party members and working people to greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the party founding with high political enthusiasm and brilliant success in labour. The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and other grand monumental edifices is being carried out at fast tempo and the grand ten long-range objectives of the socialist economic construction advanced by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are being successfully attained in the course of their strenuous endeavours.

Pointing to the 40-year long tragedy of territorial division and national split due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, Premier Kang Song San said that if the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is liquidated there, the south Korean people would achieve genuine freedom and independence and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country be realised without difficulty.

It is an anachronistic delusion for the United States to think, ignoring the unanimous desire of the Korean people for reunification and the strong demand of the world people, that it can fix the division of Korea to keep its illegal occupation of south Korea indefinitely and maintain its colonial fascist rule there.

Our Party and the DPRK Government advanced a proposal for holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, and a new peace proposal for having inter-Korean parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression. The governments, political parties, public organisations and peace-loving peoples of all countries of the world would voice firm solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

The United States should discontinue the acts of laying an obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue, persisting in the arms build-up moves and new war provocation manoeuvres, giving up the tension in Korea and instigating the south Korean authorities to confrontation, and should withdraw at once its nuclear and all other lethal weapons and aggression armed forces from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who seek the wild ambition for world supremacy are stepping up the production and deploy-

(Continued on page 3)

A central meeting was held on August 14 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang in celebration of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. President Kim Il Sung was present at the meeting. (KCNA Radiophoto)

(Continued from page 2)

ment of nuclear weapons while intensifying the aggressive and belligerent moves against the socialist countries and new-emerging countries, and have come out with the adventurous "star wars" plan in a bid to extend the arms race even to outer space.

The peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving peoples of the world should deal a blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and war in firm unity and bind them so that they may not run riot.

Our Party and the DPRK Government which value the friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries will make vigorous efforts to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with all the socialist countries and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It is an unswerving stand of our Party and the Government of the DPRK to steadily consolidate and develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship which was forged in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The Korean-Soviet friendship has deepened and developed onto a higher stage through the historic meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Soviet party and state leaders last year which marked an epochal event in the development of the relations of the two countries. And it is now further expanding and developing in all fields.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will make all efforts to expand and develop in an allround way the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people, our close revolutionary comrade-in-arms and reliable ally.

Our Party and the Government of the DPRK express full support to and solidarity with the peace-loving, just initiatives and steps taken at present by the Soviet party and government to resolutely frustrate the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists and terminate the arms race and avert the danger of global nuclear war.

EDITORIAL

Co-hosting Will Mean Successful 24th Olympiad

Chong Jun Gi, Vice Premier of the DPRK, issued a press statement on July 30 that in order to make the 24th Olympiad successful the Olympic Games to be held in south Korea should be co-hosted by Pyongyang and Seoul.

Vice Premier Chong defined it as proper to name the 24th Olympiad "Korea Olympiad" or "Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad", hold half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul and for the north and the south of Korea to participate in Olympiad as a single team.

Pyongyang's proposal to co-host the 1988 summer Olympics has been warmly received with welcome and support by sports-loving men and peace-loving forces in the whole world. They worry that it will result in a third abnormal hosting after Moscow and Los Angeles if the Games are to be held in Seoul only.

Especially, the proposal gains the sympathy of people who respect the idea of Olympiad and hope to see tension eased on the Korean Peninsula.

Moreover, recently, Cuban leader Fidel Castro and the Italian foreign minister rejected Seoul hosting Olympiad and proposed to let north and south co-host the 24th Olympiad.

To begin with, the decision to hold Olympiad in one side of the divided country in itself is thoughtless in violation of the basic idea and principle of Olympiad. Especially, as for Seoul of south Korea, it is a place unfit for the Olympic Games from every point of view.

South Korea has been occupied by the foreign forces and has become a nuclear-armed base to attack the north. As a result, the north and south of Korea are in a sharp confrontation and the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been aggravated more than in any other region of the world and the danger of war is always prevailing there.

South Korea is also a graveyard of human rights where the people's democratic freedom and right to existence are trampled underfoot.

Worse still, the socialist countries and many non-aligned and Third World countries have never recognized south Korea as an independent state.

In spite of it, why was Seoul of south Korea designated for the 24th Olympic Games?

It was chosen under coercion of the splittists who do not want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification in pursuance of their sinister political purpose.

The splittists who scheme to create "two Koreas" attempt through the Olympic Games to paint south Korea as an "independent state" and to prolong "political power" of the Chon Du Hwan junta who is rejected and isolated from the people.

We think that the proposal to let north and south co-host the 24th Olympiad is a most reasonable one in order to avoid bad fruits by "the hosting of the Olympic Games in Seoul, one part of Korea." We should prevent the Olympic movement from facing a crisis by co-hosting the 24th Games.

If the co-hosting proposal is realized, it will greatly help to exert a favorable influence upon the ongoing north-south dialogues and exchanges.

We hope that the south Korean side will show an affirmative attitude in a north-south Korean Olympic Committee meeting on the 1988 Games and other related issues to be held at IOC (International Olympic Committee) headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland on Oct. 8 and 9 next.

It Is Only Too Natural for Soviet and Korean Peoples to Celebrate Together 40th Anniversary of Korean Liberation

Speech of First Vice Chairman G.A. Aliev

G. A. Aliev, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a Soviet party and state delegation, spoke at the central meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture on Aug. 14.

He said:

It is only too natural for the Soviet and Korean peoples to celebrate together the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation, the 40th anniversary of the social turn in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula.

This meeting deepened our conviction that a bright prospect and a broad avenue were open before Soviet-Korean friendship.

The whole annals of Soviet-Korean friendship are full of meaningful and beautiful stories. The Soviet Union has struggled resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to force a reactionary system upon the Korean people and establish their rule over the Korean people.

The joint action strengthened between the CPSU and the WPK is the axis and vitality of our fraternal cooperation.

The Soviet visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May last year was a great event that offered new opportunities to deepen our cooperation to completion.

This accords with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. This is advantageous in the struggle for developing mutual relations in depth, opposing the imperialist aggressive moves and defending peace and security in the Far East and Asia and the rest of the world.

We will do all we can to strengthen and extend to new fields and keep in bloom the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples, our valuable common wealth.

The imperialist aggressive forces are wholly to blame for the extremely strained international situation today. The United States is aggravating the situation and continues building hotbeds of disputes and the danger of war in different parts of the world.

It is hastening arms race, deploying its nuclear missiles in other's territories and avoiding disarmament after drawing up the "star wars" program. This is a militarist policy, a wild ambition for world domination and a high-handed policy of strength and state terrorism against other peoples and nations.

One of the most urgent tasks at present is to preserve peace and security in Asia.

We cannot let it go unnoticed that the imperialist strategists regard the Asian-Pacific region as another theatre of military and political confrontation against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the national liberation forces.

The United States is keeping its huge forces in the southern half of Korea and laying all sorts of obstacles to the quest of ways of a peaceful reunification of the country. Is it not true that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in south Korea built a reinforced concrete wall between the north and the south of your country and are trying to stop the current of history for a permanent split of Korea? The Soviet Union, which is interested in Asia becoming a continent of peace and good neighborhood, has consistently called for seeking ways to improve the situation in this region. The Soviet Union, the DPRK and other socialist countries and the non-aligned countries call for a reasonable countermeasure against the imperialists' destructive policy toward Asia.

Some time ago, Comrade M. S. Gorbachyov put forward a new proposal that the question of Asian security be dealt with comprehensively, the Asian states pool their strength in this respect and, to this end, bilateral talks and multilateral negotiations be held and, furthermore, a Pan-Asian conference be convened to exchange views and take joint constructive measures.

We believe that when realized, this proposal will, needless to say, make a fundamental contribution to consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We also think that the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations will, no doubt, contribute to a positive process in Asia and other parts of the world.

The Soviet Union is well aware that the DPRK's consistent constructive proposals are run through with a deep interest in improving the situation in the Far East and notes it with deep satisfaction. These proposals for terminating the U.S. troops' occupation of the southern half of the Korean Peninsula and putting an end to confrontation between the north and the south of Korea provide practical preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Underground Party Renamed S. Korean National Democratic Front

By Li Sang Chil
PK Staff Reporter

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification on July 27 changed its name to the South Korean National Democratic Front and revised its programme and rules to suite the character of the front and the change in the situation.

It was revealed by the front's representative in Japan in a press conference held on August 8 at Shigaku Hall, Tokyo.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification was an underground party in south Korea which was founded on August 25 in 1969 to realize democratization in south Korea and bring about national reunification.

According to a report issued by the representative, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification called its plenary meeting in Seoul on July 27.

At the plenary meeting, the party analysed the present situation of south Korea and made a comprehensive review of its activities and the historic experiences of south Korea's democratic dissident movement and discussed the future direction and policy of mass struggle.

A declaration issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front stated that the division of Korea into two parts and south Korea's political, economic and military dependency on the U.S. are the source of all the misfortunes and tragedies of the Korean people. It called the national liberation movement in south Korea at present a movement for "independence from U.S. imperialism."

It said, "Independence from U.S. imperialism—herein lies the right way to put an end to south Korea's colonial subjugation, take back our lost territory and restore the trampled sovereignty of our nation and a short cut to democracy and reunification."

What prompted the latest move of the RPR are noticiably growing anti-U.S. feelings throughout south Korea since the Kwangju Uprising in 1980, a development quite new to the local scene.

Many south Korean people feel now that it is the U.S. that has been behind the successive dictators including Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Besides, there have been striking developments: the watershed amalgamation of all the democratic dissident forces, student, civic, religious and labour.

Responding to such change in the situation and the demand of the development of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification itself, were the change of its name and a revision of its programme and rules.

In other words, the situation's demand was that the RPR should now try to rally all the democratic dissident and patriotic forces around itself under the banner of independence and anti-Americanism.

The RPR virtually completed the building of its nuclear force which was to form a core of the broadly-based democratic front.

The declaration puts forward a ten-point immediate action program—1. Establishment of an independent national government, 2. Realisation of democratic politics, 3. Building of an independent national economy, 4. Stabilization of the people's living, 5. Development of national education, 6. Building of national culture, 7. Establishment of new social ethos, 8. Realisation of self-reliance in national defence, 9. Exercise of independent diplomacy and 10. Achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country—and renewed determination to struggle for its realisation.

(Note)

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is an underground party in south Korea of which guiding idea is the Juche idea.

The manifesto and programme put forth by the party declared that its objective is to carry out a people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism and fascist rule in south Korea, overthrowing the corrupt colonial and semi-feudal social system and setting up a people's democratic regime on its grave and, further, to fulfil the great cause of reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said about the party at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 2 in 1970.

"With its emergence, broad masses of the oppressed and exploited people in south Korea have acquired a genuine defender of their class and national interests. The south Korean people today have a reliable political general staff in their revolutionary battle for freedom and liberation."

The party set its local committees on May of 1964 and formed the central committee and proclaimed the founding of the party and the programme on August 25 in 1969.

Since its formation, the party had been organized struggles against dictators Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan. Among its action were campaigns against "south Korea-Japan talks" in 1964, against the constitutional amendment for a long term office for Pak Jung Hi in 1967 and struggle for support of workers in Pyonghwa market in 1977 and struggle against Japanese premier Nakasone's visit to Seoul in 1983.

Its journal "Chungmaek" was inaugulated in 1964 and the first issue of its newspaper "Revolutionary Front" came off the press in 1967.

Both have been published on a regular basis since.

"Chungmaek" was one of the best sellers among south Korean students.

Its radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" has been on air since 1970.

This photo shows two publications "Chungmaek" and "Revolutionary Front" issued by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The World Conference of Journalists against U.S. Imperialists on May in 1969, awarded "International Journalist Prize" to Mr. Kim Jong Tai, publisher of "Chungmaek" and "Revolutionary Front" and Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the RPR.

Kim Jong Tai was one of the organizers who played an important role in the formation of the party and one of its leading personnel.

The then dictator Pak Jung Hi junta passed upon him a death sentence on Jan. 25, 1969 under the "national security law" and sent him to the scaffold on July 10, despite growing world-wide petition movement to save his life.

The DPRK on July 12, 1969, just two days after his death, awarded a title of Hero to Mr. Kim Jong Tai, in recognition of outstanding service to the cause of national reunification.

The Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory and Haeju Normal College were renamed respectively the Kim Jong Tai Electric Locomotive Factory and Kim Jong Tai Normal College to hand down forever the revolutionary exploits of the late Kim Jong Tai.

"Declaration for National Independence in South Korea" Issued

The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" issued a "Declaration for National Independence in South Korea" on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The Declaration says:

The 40 years history of south Korea has been a course of accelerating national ruin and enlarged reproduction of subjugation. Conscious of its mission to achieve a genuine liberation as early as possible the "South Korean National Democratic Front", a defender of the rights and interests of the south Korean people, issues this declaration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

The road to be followed by the south Korean people is national liberation. South Korea is a complete colony of the United States and a modern version of Manchukuo in the past.

Since south Korea is necessary as a cheap advance base for anti-communist confrontation, the United States is still dominating this land, combining the direct military occupation with the indirect neo-colonial rule and the "two Koreas" policy with the cold war strategy.

In south Korea sovereignty rests not with the people but with the United States and it is not "Chongwadae" but the White House which administers the affairs of state there.

Although in south Korea there are excessive military forces including the "ROK army" nearly one million strong and "reserve forces" more than four million strong, there is no army defending its own country and nation. Although there are many generals of the three services, none of them holds the prerogative of supreme command.

Today south Korea declared as the "strategic first line" for the United States of America has turned into the biggest thermonuclear base in the Far East for a "showdown of strength in the 80s" and the people have been put on the altar of nuclear holocaust.

The south Korean economy is not a national economy standing on its own feet but a colonial contract economy which is renewed by excretions of U.S. capital. When the U.S. monopoly capital grows corpulent thanks to the surplus value in south Korea, the people are compelled to languish in starvation wages, price hike, taxation and unemployment.

Under the U.S. colonial rule the south Korean people are not only ground down ruthlessly but also suffer from territorial split.

Permanent division leads to the ruin and doom of the nation. In order to bridge over such crisis, it is imperative to wage an anti-U.S. national liberation movement.

The banner our people should hold high in the national liberation movement at present is independence against U.S. imperialism.

Independence against U.S. imperialism—herein lies the true way for putting an end to the colonial subjugation and taking back our lost territory and restoring the trampled sovereignty of our nation and a short cut to democracy and reunification.

Guided by the immortal Juche idea, our "South Korean National Democratic Front" is a personifier of the aspiration and will of the people and a patriotic vanguard.

Democracy against fascism and the reunification of the country are a historic task which our "South Korean National Democratic Front" and patriotic people should fulfil by their concerted efforts in the national liberation struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism.

Strengthening the internal forces of the nation is a decisive factor of victory in our national liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The source of the might of the nation's internal forces lies in unity.

If the will of the nation is to be integrated and the strength of the people to be organized in an effective way in south Korea, it is necessary to form a broad united national front embracing various political parties, groupings and all strata of patriotic forces.

Anti-U.S. imperialism is patriotism and pro-U.S. imperialism is treachery to the nation.

If we shrink back from our national liberation struggle today, we will be unable to free ourselves forever from the lot of a ruined nation, and if we fail to avert the present crisis, we will lose a homogeneous nation and even the three thousand-*ri* land on the globe.

The declaration calls upon all the south Korean people who love the country and the nation and want to live as an independent people to turn out in the sacred war for national liberation against U.S. imperialism.

The declaration puts forward a ten-point immediate program—1. Establishment of an independent national government, 2. Realisation of democratic politics, 3. Building of an independent national economy, 4. Stabilization of the people's living, 5. Development of national education, 6. Building of national culture, 7. Establishment of new social ethos, 8. Realisation of self-reliance in national defence, 9. Exercise of independent diplomacy and 10. Achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country—and expresses the determination to struggle for its realisation.

Two Kims Urge Chon Junta to Withdraw Campus Bill

South Korea's two leading dissidents on August 13 warned the "government" it could face a crisis unless it withdraws a proposed new bill to curb campus violence, Reuter reported from Seoul.

Former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and New Democratic Party president Kim Yong Sam told a news conference that "government" attempts to introduce the new law could "put the country into a catastrophic crisis and should be withdrawn."

The two Kims called the measures "dictatorial, anti-democratic and ruinous" and urged the Chon junta to make public a timetable for full democratization.

They said that agreement has been reached among all dissident and opposition groups, including the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, on opposing the proposed "law," an AP report from Seoul also said on August 13.

A manifesto jointly issued on the same day by the Council for Promotion of Democracy, co-chaired by the two Kims, and the National Committee for Struggle Against the "Campus Stabilization Law", charged that the "government" was trying to "drive a wedge into the people's snowballing aspiration" for democracy on the pretext of campus stabilization.

The controversial bill provides for physical training and indoctrination of radical students.

South Korean authorities, backed by a concerted media campaign, have argued that students who are considered leftist or pro-communist should be sent to education campus for up to six months of ideological "re-orientation."

Critics say the bill would allow the Chon junta to suppress legitimate opposition activities through arbitrary confinement of people speaking out against the "government."

The proposed "campus stabilization law" calls for a maximum penalty of seven years in prison for any civilian assoicated with campus disturbances.

Authorities say the "law" is designed to "prevent students from becoming convinced criminals" in connection with anti-"government" demonstrations.

The manifesto also said the proposed legislation would invite an inevitable confrontation between the "government" and the people because of its arbitrary restraint of freedom of expression and assembly.

Introduction of the proposed "campus stabilization law" followed growing numbers of student demonstrations this year, culminating in the four-day seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul in June by 73 students, who demanded an apology for the alleged U.S. role in quelling a nine-day civilian uprising in Kwangju in May 1980.

The United States has disclaimed any responsibility.

South Korea's leading dissident Kim Dae Jung, fourth from left, joins other democratic figures who stage a sit-in demonstration against a proposed "campus stabilization law" at an office of the (south) Korea National Council of Churches building in Seoul. The banner above them reads "Withdraw the Campus Stabilization Law." (The Asahi Evening News)

No. 1 Opposition Resolves To Deter By All Means Campus Bill

South Korea's No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) on August 12 declared an all-out war against the "government" and its party in blocking the enactment of the proposed "campus stabilization law" by fully utilizing the party's entire organization for struggle against the legislature, south Korean papers reported on August 13.

The NKDP urgently formed a struggle committee to prevent the ruling Democratic Justice Party from legislating the law, converting the party's all central and local organizations into the panel.

Party-level panel is headed by NKDP president Li Min U and all 92 local chapters nationwide were converted into the branches of the struggle committee as soon as the highest decision-making Executive Council made the decision to form the panel in a special meeting, the papers said.

In the council meeting, party president Li declared, "There is nothing that I will be unable to do in order to deter the law's legislation."

The council also decided to issue more than one million copies of the party's organ "New Democratic Front" in special editions, which argue the "unconstitutionality" of the proposed "law."

The central party and local chapters held separate ceremonies to hang a signboard reading the "Struggle Committee to Deter the Legislation of the Campus Stabilization Law" on August 13.

Meanwhile, the NKDP in a strongly-worded resolution adopted on the same day after a four-hour long caucus of lawmakers said, "The NKDP resolves to launch a struggle, resorting to all available means, in case the incumbent government does not immediately repeal its plan to legislate the unconstitutional and anti-democratic law."

The main opposition NKDP, which holds 102 seats in the 276-member national assembly, described in the four-point resolution the proposed "law" as the "most vicious in history."

In the caucus, which was open to the press, the NKDP lawmakers, proposed to stage hunger strikes at the main hall of the assembly in a bid to express the protest against the "government" and its party's move to pass the "law."

The law, which is highlighted by the organization of a students guidance and education committee capable of selecting active students in the democratization movement for "reorientation education", is intended to "tread down on mankind's basic rights, including physical liberty," the resolution said.

The NKDP lawmakers called the projected legislation of the "law" an emergency measure designed to introduce another 'Yushin' (revitalization) system,"which was in force in the days of rule under the late Pak Jung Hi.

The resolution went on, "The NKDP will seek solidarity with dissident groups, if the ruling camp enforces the parliamentary passage of the law in disregard of the objection from an absolute majority of the people."

100 Girl Students Wage Demo

More than 100 students of Ewha and Sukmyong Women's universities in Seoul held a demonstration in protest against the authorities' measure to close the campus gate, south Korean papers reported on August 9.

When the authorities closed the gate of Ewha Women's University in a bid to ban the campus camping of students, which would be summer vacation activity, the university students gathered in front of the gate in the daytime of August 8 and held a powerful demonstration.

Students of Sukmyong Women's University rushed to the scene and joined the Ewha students to show their solidarity.

They shouted, "Stop campus suppression", and scattered leaflets reading "Let us put up a bodily resistance against the ban on summer camping."

Six students were walked away in the demonstration.

Students Burn "CSL" In Effigy

More than 300 students of Korea University in Seoul held a meeting against suppression of the campus on the library plaza in the campus on August 9 in opposition to the proposed "campus stabilization law", according to south Korean newspapers.

The students made public a statement in the name of Korea University Measure Committee against Suppression of Mass Movement for Democracy and strongly called for "abolition of the campus bill", "release of arrested students" and stoppage to the south Korean authorities' crackdown upon campus, and so on.

Then, the students burnt an effigy inscribed with the letters "campus stabilization law".

Students Try to Go Over U.S. Embassy Wall in Seoul

Students in Seoul waged an anti-American and anti-"government" struggle around the U.S. embassy on August 15, the Japanese mass circulation news paper Mainichi Shimbun reported.

Two students of Korea and Yonsei universities tried to go over the wall of the U.S. embassy, while a female student of Sukmyong Women's University scattered anti-American leaflets headlined "Shouts of the Nation" in front of the embassy, the paper said.

One other student of Yonsei University appealed to the citizens to turn out to a demonstration, hanging a large placard carrying an anti-"government" content from a window of the third floor of a building there and chanted in the vicinity of the embassy and scattered handbills, a south Korean radio reported on the day.

Two students of Chungang University and Dongduk Women's College also hang a placard bearing the letters "We Resolutely Oppose a General Meeting of the International Monetary Fund" from a window of the third floor of nearby building, chanting anti-"government" slogans.

"Ulji" Mil. Exercise Planned To Be Late Aug.

The Chon Du Hwan junta decided to hold a war game cordenamed "Ulji" on the threshold of the ninth round of north-south Red Cross talks slated for late this month in Pyongyang, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The south Korean authorities announced that they would hold a "traffic suspension exercise" involving vehicles and people in the places above the city level throughout south Korea on August 20 and 21, the period of the "Ulji" military exercise.

"Anti-American Slogan"

Prison guards try to cover mouth of a defendant accused of having involved in the three-day seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul as he shouted an anti-American slogan upon his arrival at Seoul district criminal court for the fourth standing trial on August 1. (Dong-A Ilbo)

Most of the defendants kept silence in the trial, but Mr. Pak Jung Ha of Yonsei University spoke to the court, "Although our three-point preconditions including the Americans' open apology for Kwangju incident was not accepted... I am determined to respond to the trial to make clear our assertions. This is not the trail to be punished, but the one to speak for our position."

Sports and Culture

Women's Volleyball Match

The first friendship match between the Soviet women's volleyball team visiting Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the Korean young women's selection was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on August 9.

The visiting team won the game 3:2 (5:15, 15:12, 15:3, 14:16 and 15:8).

National Table Tennis Tournament

The national table tennis tournament of physical education college students, which opened in Kimchaek City on the eastern coast of Korea on July 26, closed.

More than 350 players selected at the Central Sports Institute and the provincial colleges of physical education competed in the tournament which was divided into groups of secondary and college courses.

The boys of Sinuiju College of Physical Education and the girls of Pyongyang College of Physical Education scored good results in the team events of the secondary course group and the boys of Haeju College of Physical Education and the girls of Kimchaek College of Physical Education showed good technique in the team events of the college course group.

FILM

Korean-Soviet Joint Film Completed

A Korean-Soviet joint feature film "Unforgettable Comrade-in-Arms" (two parts) has been completed to greet the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation.

The film jointly produced by the Pochonbo Production of the Korean Film Studio and the second production of the Mosfilm Studio is based on the feats performed by Soviet citizen Ya.T. Novichenko, a symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship and an internationalist soldier, in Korea in checking an assault of reactionaries for destroying the Korean revolution right after the country's liberation.

Novichenko, while visiting Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, has a significant reunion with his old comrade-in-arms and spends pleasant days of excursion, recollecting past days. Through this the film presents a broad and vivid depiction of the heroic self-sacrificing spirit of an officer of the Soviet army in checking the assault of reactionaries for destroying the Korean revolution and the complicate political situation in Korea shortly after liberation.

Depicting the beautiful friendship and the humanity shown by the Korean and Soviet comrades-in-arms, the film accentuates with its artistic appeal that Korean-Soviet friendship with long historical roots will remain invariable forever.

The moviemen of the two countries successfully completed on the principle of historicism scenes of historic significance such as the scene of President Kim Il Sung speaking at a mass rally arranged by the Pyongyang citizens in welcome of him after his triumphal return to the homeland, the scene of Novichenko meeting a handgrenade with his own body at a function in the Pyongyang Railway Station Plaza attended by large crowds of people to contribute to defending the Korean revolution led by the great leader and the scene of a landing operation participated in by many warships, combat and technical equipment and personnel.

Historical Monuments and Relics in Pyongyang

Pyongyang with a long history has many historical remains and relics showing the talent and wisdom of our ancestors.

They lived in and around Pyongyang from 600,000-400,000 years ago, engaging themselves in production activity and developing culture.

Pyongyang has a history of its development as a city spanning more than 1,500 years. It became the capital of Koguryo (first century B.C.-668 A.D.) from the fifth century A.D. when it was growing into a great feudal state, and was the second capital in the era of Koryo dynasty (918-1392).

A good many relics testifying to the long history and culture of Pyongyang have been discovered.

More than 120 historic remains and monuments such as remains in the era of the primitive society and walls, buildings (wall gates, pavilions, shrines, etc.), tombs, structures, towers, signal-fire posts and tombstones built in the later period have been uncovered. More than 20 of them are walls and about 20 are buildings.

The oldest ones are the Komunmoru remains, a grotto in Sangwon County belonging to the early paleolithic era, and relics at Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo distrit, belonging to the mid-paleolithic era. Unearthed there were fossil bones of men and various tools of labor made of stones and bones.

Tools, farm implements, fishing tackle, earthenwares and many other relics were found at Kumtan-ri remains in Sadong district and other remains belonging to the neolithic era.

Pyongyang abounds especially in the remains of the Koguryo period. Typical of them are the Anhak palace, the wall on Mt. Taesong and the Pyongyang wall.

The Anhak palace in Anhak-dong, Taesong district, was built when Koguryo moved her capital to Pyongyang from Kuknaesong (now Jian In Jilin province, China), in 427. The palace was a gigantic one with the central building and four other groups of buildings. Now there remains only its site.

The wall on Mt. Teasong was built for the defence of the capital when the Anhak palace was being constructed. The wall encompassing an area of about 2,7 square kilometres extends 7 kilometres. It is one of the biggest among over 800 mountain walls in Korea.

The Pyongyang wall 23 kilometres long, encompassing an area of 11.8 square kilometres, was a new wall of the capital built in the central district of Pyongyang by Koguryo in the 552-586 period.

Parts of the wall and its ruins remain in the city.

In Pyongyang there are many wall gates and pavilions which were built in different parts at the time of Koguryo dynasty during the construction of the city wall. They were repaired, rehabilitated and reconstructed in the period of the Koryo and Li dynasties after the fall of Koguryo.

Remaining today of the Pyongyang wall are the Taedong gate, Chilsong gate, Potong gate, Chongum gate and Hyonmu gate.

These buildings were used as military commanding posts in war times and recreation centers in peace times.

All the architectures including walls, wall gates and pavilions fully show the high architectural skill of our ancestors.

These historical monuments are associated with the feats of the Pyongyang people in their heroic fight against foreign aggressors of the past.

There are many tombs and ruins of temples in Pyongyang. Typical are a group of tombs around the tomb of King Tongmyong, Koguryo's first king, and ruins of temples in Mujin-ri, Ryokpo district, hundreds of graves on the southwest and southeast foot of Mt. Taesong and ruins of temples on Moran hill and Mt. Taesong.

Besides, Pyongyang boasts of many other relics including the Pyongyang Bell by the Taedong Gate (3.1 metres in height, 1.6 metres in diametre at its mouth and 13 tons 513 kilogrammes in weight).

The valuable cultural relics and monuments in Pyongyang created by the Korean people were trampled underfoot and destroyed by foreign aggressors, the Japanese and U.S. imperialists in particular.

But, they are well preserved in Pyongyang today under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for preserving the national cultural legacies. And more relics and remains are extensively surveyed and unearthed.

Quantities of historic relics and materials are displayed at the central history museum and the folklore museum.

Functions to Celebrate the 40th Liberation Day

*Fortieth Korean liberation anniversary commemoration medals were awarded on Aug. 13 to the members and suite members of the Soviet party and state delegation headed by Geidar Alievich Aliev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

*The Soviet party and state delegation headed by First Vice Chairman Geidar Aliev on Aug. 13 laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army and observed a moment's silence in memory of the heroic fighters of the Korean People's Army who laid down their lives in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

*The delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by its First Secretary D. N. Gagarov and the delegation of the Khabarovsk Committee of the CPSU led by its First Secretary Vadim Bogdanov laid wreaths at the liberation obelisk and the cemetery of Soviet Army soldiers in Chongjin on Aug. 12.

*The 40th Korean liberation anniversary commemoration medals were conferred upon internationalist soldier Ya. T. Novichenko, Mr. Mikhail Shulman, former doctor of the Soviet Army, and members of the delegation of the Soviet Veterans' Committee, the delegation of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the CPSU Maritime Territorial Committee, the delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the Soviet Union and other Soviet delegations and guests.

*President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 14 received the Soviet party and state delegation headed by First Vice Chairman Geidar A. Aliev.

*President Kim Il Sung, together with party and state leading cadres, on Aug. 14 received heads of various delegations of the Soviet Union on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korea's liberation.

*The Soviet party and state delegation headed by First Vice Chairman Feidar Aliev presented a gift to Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gift to him was conveyed on Aug. 14 to an official concerned.

*Mr. Kim Jong Il received a basket of flowers and a congratulatory card from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces.

*A ceremony for the completion of the liberation obelisk reconstructed in a grand style took place on the spot on Aug. 14.

Vice President Li Jong Ok and First Vice Chairman Geidar A. Aliev delivered speeches at the ceremony.

*The central Committee of the WPK, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council and its commissions and ministries, central organs, working people's organizations, friendship organizations and party, administrative and economic organs in Pyongyang on Aug. 13 laid wreaths at the cemetery of fallen officers and men of the Soviet Army in Sodong District, Pyongyang.

*The Soviet party and state delegation led by First Vice Chairman G. A. Aliev on Aug. 14 laid a wreath at the friendship tower and observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

*A central meeting was held on Aug. 14 at the February 8 House of Culture.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the meeting.

Premier Kang Song San and First Vice Chairman G. A. Aliev made speeches at the meeting.

*The mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed on Aug. 15 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium by 50,000 school children and youth in Pyongyang.

*A military parade of Pyongyang District Garrison Units was held on Aug. 15 on the Kim Il Sung Square.

Vice Marshal O Jin U made a speech.

*President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet on Aug. 15 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Vice President Pak Sung Chul and First Vice Chairman G. A. Aliev made speeches at the banquet.

*The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was performed by 5,000 artistes in Pyongyang at the February 8 House of Culture on Aug. 14.

*The head of the Soviet party and state delegation on August 16 arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea. Mr. G. A. Aliev and Mr. Kang Song San made speeches at the banquet.

*A meeting of soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces welcoming the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. I. Petrov, First Deputy Minister of Defence was held on August 16 at the February 8 House of Culture. The meeting was addressed by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Guk Ryol and V. I. Petrov. The KCNA reported that the meeting demonstrated the militant unity and friendship sealed in blood between the armies of Korea and the Soviet Union.

– Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine –

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

6. Careless Administration And Designation

National Treasure No. 145 is said to be a fake.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Why Destruct Natl. Treasure by Its Own Hard?

All over Sok Hon-dong Kang Dong-gu Seoul, a lot of tumuluses dating back to the beginning of the Silla Period were found. Most of them, however, are now gone and only tumuluses Nos. 3, 4, and 5 remain. Tumulus No. 3 is larger than the General's Tomb in Tsian, China, which is believed to be a mausoleum of King Kwanggeto. In spite of its precious value, it was severely damaged when a new road was built there.

Between Tumulus No. 5 and an apartment house, there was a small construction site piled up with plywood. I was told that there were the remains of a building of the Paekjae Period.

Ri Chang Sung, who was born and brought up in Sok Chon-dong, told me a surprising story without any emotion. "Long ago, there was a hill with an area of 4,000 square meters on the site. It was called 'Kum Sung's Hill,' as Cho Kum Sung was in charge of it. Years ago, when I was working on the field, I found some black jars and something there. And as I poked it with a shovel, it was broken into two." He had broken what might have been a relic from the beginning of the Paekjae Period, though there is no restoring it to its original shape now. According to him, during the Korean War, U.S. troops carried stones from here to Lake Sok Chon to build a cause way and crossed it. That was done during the war and by the foreigners. But now, the war is gone and the course of the new road could have been changed. Moreover, we do know that it is said to be larger than the famous General's Tomb. I cannot help wondering why all these things had to be done by us, the Korean people.

Natl. Treasure 145 .... a Fake?

To be appointed as a national treasure, its value must be appreciated by the Cultural Asset Committee. And after the Minister of Education designates it as a national treasure and announce it in the official gazette, it is officially treated as a national treasure. As cultural assets pass through all these complicated procedures, the authorities may make mistakes in designating national treasures.

In July 1972, a demon-faced bronze brazier was designated as National Treasure No. 145. The report on its designation as a national treasure says "green rust is well formed on the surface of this brazier, this brazier was excavated in the Kongju area years ago."

Sunoo Insun, an antique collector, opposed this statement. "I bought the brazier for 30,000 Fan (old money) at the end of 1960. It didn't have any value as a national treasure. It was made in China. I hesitated to buy it because its green rust burnt out, which showed it was used as a cooking stove for a long time. It was very difficult to judge when it was made. Though I had self-confidence in estimating metal works, I wasn't sure about it as it had been handled too much. In 1967, as I didn't like the colour of the brazier, I asked Mr. Ra, repairer, to spread green rust over it. Isn't it sheer nonsense to designate such a thing as a national treasure, saying that it was excavated in the Kongju area years ago?"

She continued: "But it's easy for a man to tell it is not an excavation if he has a little knowledge of old metal works. As the green rust was artificially spread, it's not solid and is not deeply impregnated, compared with natural rust. And when I think about our national dignity and honour, I can't help feeling ashamed of this. How was it possible to designate as a national treasure a thing whose manufacturing data is unknown and which was not excavated but made in China? And to register it on the national treasure list and to publicize it all over the world in eight languages? On top of that, it was rumoured that the process of judging itself was suspicious. The object was not placed on the agenda of the judging committee, but it was brought up as an item of deliberation at the insistance of a certain committee member. The problem is, however, the committee decided to designate it as a national treasure without examining the brazier itself or any study report." ("Sede" July issue 1973 page 197-199)

In spite of this, the brazier keeps on occupying its seat on the national treasure list without this designation being corrected.

(To be continued)

(Continued from the previous issue)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries
(July 2-25)

July 2

* A delegation of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by its Vice-Rector Chang Jong Bop for a visit to China.

July 3

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the DPRK headed by its Vice President Choe Hui Jun for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

July 4

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong, Vice Chairman of its central committee for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 6

* Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission and Chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, for a visit to Bulgaria.

* A Korean government economic delegation headed by Om Dok Hwan, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs, for a visit to Central Africa.

* A delegation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Yun Gi Jong, Minister of Finance, for a visit to Mongolia.

* A delegation of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association headed by O Mun Han, Vice Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice Chairman of the association for a visit to Romania.

* A delegation of educational workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Sin Chang Hwan for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 10

* A Korean government delegation headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, for Yugoslavia to attend the Sixth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consulative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kwon Min Jun, Vice Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the DPRK to attend the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace slated in Kenya.

July 11

* A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Pak Sung Il, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Commission of Public Welfare, to attend the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

* An advance party of the Korean youth and students delegation to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival slated in the Soviet Union.

July 13

* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Deputy Director Kim Jong Il to attend a scientific seminar marking the 50th anniversary of the 7th Congress of the Communist International to be held in the Soviet Union.

July 17

* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Pak Won Pyo to visit to Hungary and Romania.

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Bong Ju, member of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, for a visit to India and Bangladesh.

* A Korean delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, to attend the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 on Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries to be held in India.

July 18

* A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the committee, for a visit to China.

July 20

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sang Myong, Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to Mongolia and Bulgaria.

July 23

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to Thailand.

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President of the DPRK, to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony in the Republic of Peru.

July 24

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice Premier Kong Jin Tae to visit Senegal and Cape Verde.

July 25

* A Korean youth and students delegation headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, to attend the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in the Soviet Union.

Agreements, Accords between the DPRK and Foreign Countries
(July 1-19)

July 1

* The 1986-1988 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

* An agreement on cooperation between the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Front Council of the German Democratic Republic for 1986-1990 was signed in Berlin.

July 13

* An agreement on friendship and solidarity between the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee and the Cuban Association for Friendship among the People and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was signed in Pyongyang.

July 17

* A 1986-1990 plan for cooperation between the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association and the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Ulan Bator.

July 19

* A protocol on the Sixth Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Beograde.

(KCNA)

Nuclear Battlefields (The Pacific)

Here are excerpts from "Nuclear Battlefields" published in June last and written by William M. Arkin who is a staff member to the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington in collaboration with R. Fieldhouse.

In the seventh chapter titled "the Pacific", the auther, clarifying how the situation is in the Pacific rim nations in terms of nuclear weapons, for the first time precisely lists nuclear weapons installation in the world - such as places where nuclear weapons are deployed and their exact numbers.

The People's Korea carries chapter 7 and related materials referred to in the book.

Follows the first part of the excerpts:

Nuclear Forces in the Pacific

The United States, China, and the Soviet Union have some 3,000 nuclear warheads committed to warfare in the Pacific. The Soviets and Chinese probably aim their missile warheads at predetermined targets for mini-strategic scenarios. But the remainder of their tactical and naval warheads, as well as most U.S. Pacific nuclear weapons, are intended for battlefield use. The U.S. and Soviet navies routinely carry nuclear weapons in the region, but the U.S. is the only country that deploys warheads on foreign territory. About 150 U.S. nuclear warheads are in South Korea for use against North Korea. Since returning Okinawa to Japan in the early 1970s, the United States has deployed no nuclear weapons on Japanese soil, and there is no evidence that the United States permanently stations warheads in the Philippines either. Guam (legally a U.S. territory) is the main stockpile for U.S. nuclear weapons in the western Pacific.

Since the late 1970s the nuclear dimension has increased in the Pacific. In early 1980, just after the NATO decision to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles was announced, Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) officials testfied before Congress that "the JCS [Joint Chiefs of Staff] has requested DNA to assist in an assessment of the theater nuclear balance in the Pacific Command area." DNA stated that "many of the tools and methodologies that were developed for the European theater will have direct transferability to PACOM [a U.S. Pacific Command]" and that DNA's assessment of the Pacific Command's nuclear modernization needs comes from "successful assessments and support programs in the European theater over the past five years." In FY 1982 the DNA announced plans "for improving the nuclear force effectiveness of those assets under CINCPAC" and "enhancing Pacific theater nuclear targeting capability and assisting PACOM staffs to determine specific TNF weapon systems requirements." The next year the DNA budget reported to Congress that the agency was investigating "PACOM's needs for enhanced nuclear forces based on a detailed assessment of the command's forces vis-a-vis the Soviet Union's for a broad spectrum of situations." The results would "prescribe the nuclear forces and weapons needed by the Pacific area commanders." In testimony before Congress in February 1984, Admiral William J. Crowe, commander of PACOM, stated, "In my view, all of our military efforts in the PACOM area must rest on the foundation of a viable and credible nuclear deterrent. I cannot hypothesize a situation where it is in our interest to be dealing [from a position of] nuclear inferiority. Upgrading our theater nuclear posture combined with the supporting survivable and enduring C3 system is also important."

The need for upgraded nuclear weapons derives from a distorted view of Soviet forces. One need not be a military expert to understand the centrality of China to Soviet planners. Western military analysis have traditionally viewed large Soviet forces in the Far East as a boon because they depleted forces that would otherwise be committed to Europe. With more than a quarter of its forces "tied down" by Chinese forces in the Far East, the Soviet Union's Asian Ground deployments, infantry and tanks, relegated to a secondary threat status. Yet as the Soviets followed their European nuclear "modernization" with new SS-20s and Backfire bombers in its Pacific forces, the threat was reinterpreted by the Pentagon. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated in 1982 that "the nucear balance in the region has .... shifted in favor of the Soviet Union."

Soviet military deployments in the Far East now number some 52 Army devisions, 120 major ships, and 130 submarines. The Soviet Pacific Fleet has become the largest and most active of its four fleets, with permanent naval deployments also in the South China Sea and Indian Ocean. In 1979, as part of a major shift in its peace-time readiness, the Soviets created a headquarters of the Far Eastern "Theater of Military Operations" (TVD) at China to command forces in the Far East, Transbaikal, Siberian, and Central Asian military districts (and forces in Mongolia) and to facilitate the transition to war. A secret briefing by the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1982 stated "In the Far Eastern TMO, the Soviets have the capability to seize Manchuria and fix Chinese forces in the western region of China, but such an incursion would require massive additional forces to hold the areas."

Soviet theater nuclear forces in the Far East include more than 135 SS-20 launchers and about 80 Backfire and 120 Badger bombers of the Irkutsk Air Army (50 additional Backfire and Bison strategic bombers are discussed below). According to a DIA briefing, "The SS-20s have taken over some of the missions previously allocated to those ICBMs which were targeted against China." The Pacific Fleet has nuclear-armed cruise missile submarines that are intended for anti-ship and short-range land-attack missions. Other naval vessels and tactical aircraft also carry nuclear arms.

To counter Soviet Far East forces the United States has deployed new naval forces, tactical air, and ground units to the Pacific theater. A direct comparison, division-for-division, is meaningless because the U.S. and Soviet forces focus on very different threats. The majority of Soviet forces (including 90 percent of their ground forces) are tied down by the prospect of Sino-Soviet conflict, and only a few Soviet combat divisions or aircraft could be deployed outside the Soviet Union. Some Soviet naval forces and bombers assigned to long-range and naval aviation could form part of a mobile strike force. The primary missions of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, according to the DIA, "are to protect the Pacific flank of the Soviet Union, to help secure the Delta SSBN launch areas and provide limited interdiction."

U.S. forces, on the other hand, have an offensive structure to counter deployable Soviet forces and to "project" U.S. power ashore, primarily to attack Soviet bases, troop concentrations, and nuclear weapons facilities on the Soviet homeland. The largest component of PACOM is the Pacific Fleet, backet by large, mobile Air Force and Marine components. The Pacific Fleet has six aircraft carriers (with 1,800 aircraft), about ninety major surface combatants, and forty-four attack submarines. These forces carry some 700 nuclear warheads, about 300 for naval nuclear warfare and about 400 for long-range strikes against land targets. Flying from aircraft carriers operating in the northern Pacific, A-6 aircraft, with a range of over 1,900 miles, could reach targets throughout the Soviet Far East.

The U.S. Air Force continues to examine the idea of deploying ground-launched cruise missiles in the Pacific but, for numerous political reasons, it is unlikely that the United States will be able to deploy long-range theater nuclear weapons on land in Asia. The sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM), which accomplishes the offensive aims of the GLCM without the political liabilities of land-based nuclear weapons, is much better suited to the geographically wide-spread and naval-dominated command. The SLCM is becoming the centerpiece of U.S. nuclear force in PACOM.

The greatest contrast between Soviet and U.S. forces, of course, is their locations. U.S. forces are "forward deployed" in Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Guam. From these bases, they can better prevent the Soviet Union from taking the offensive against any point in the Pacific. A U.S. naval exercise in April 1983 demonstrated the offensive advantage of forward operations. The United States set up an attack submarine "barrier" off the coast of Petropavlovsk supported by five additional lines of ASW (anti-submarine warfare) forces: P-3 Orion aircraft staging out of Alaska and Japan, attack submarines in support of carrier battle groups, two layers of sonar arrays, and a final layer of aircraft carriers and ASW helicopters.

U.S. forward deployment also means that military forces in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines are closely linked to U.S. military plans and strategy. Joint air defense and anti-submarine warfare structures ensure that any U.S.-Soviet conflict will include non-U.S. forces. Japan's proximity to the Soviet Union makes its air defense and ASW operations extremely important to exploiting the Soviet Union's geographic disadvantages. Other nations, such as Australia and New Zealand, also figure in Pacific war plans.

The Soviet Union has a growing military presence in Vietnam where it has established two major naval facilities, intelligence collection bases, and rotational airfields (those with temporarily assigned aircraft). Admiral Crowe stated that, "On any given day, up to 20 Soviet surface ships and four or more submarines" are at Cam Ranh Bay. In November 1984 the Soviets deployed nine Badger H light bombers to Cam Ranh Bay, the first such planes deployed in Asia outside the Soviet Union. There are no nuclear weapons in Vietnam, but deployment there of nuclear-capable forces like the Badgers and TU-142 Bear F anti-submarine warfare (ASW) aircraft represents a significant increase in capabilities.

The only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear foe is south Korea. Nuclear bombs, artillery, and atomic demolition munitions are stored at Kunsan airbase and would be dispersed to a number of military units at the outbreak of hostilities. The Korean Peninsula is the only region where U.S. military forces are kept permanently at DEFCON 4 (Defense Readiness Condition Four), one level above normal alert.

Strategic Operations in the Pacific

Along with the increasing nuclear commitment to regional warfare plans, the Pacific is gaining strageic importance. The interests, territories, supply lines, and testing facilities of four nuclear powers converge in the Pacific and include strategic submarines, bombers, and cruise missiles. As elsewhere, a warfighting infrastructure of intelligence collection, ASW, and command and control facilities, spread across six countries and one territory in the Pacific, accompanies the deployment of strategic nuclear weapons.

The strategic importance of the Pacific Ocean has increased substantially in the last decade as the Soviet Union has deployed Delta III-class submarines and the United States has deployed Trident submarines. Since 1966 the number of ballistic missile submarines in the Soviet Pacific Fleet has tripled. Soviet submarines are about evenly split between its Northern and Pacific Fleets, with nearly 40 percent of total submarine warheads in the Pacific. U.S. Pacific-based Trident submarines replaced a squadron of ten Polaris submarines (based in Guam), decommissioned in 1981.

Soviet submarines operate out of Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk. Petropavlovsk offers immediate access to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean; Vladivostok lies behind several choke points. Most of the submarines based at Petropavlovsk and Vladivostok, however, do not generally stray far from the Soviet mainland. Within the past ten years the Sea of Okhotsk, sheltered by the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kurile Islands, has become the main area for deployment of Soviet submarines. As many as a quarter of Soviet submarines could launch their missiles from the Sea of Okhotsk. The DIA believes the build-up of military forces on Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles probably relates "to the Soviet requirement to maintain the Sea of Okhotsk as a relatively secure wartime patrol and bastion area for their Delta-class ballistic missile submarines."

The United States has a squadron of B-52G bombers based in Guam. These bombers are committed to the SIOP (Single Integrated Operational Plan) and take part in regional bombing, mining, and sea surveillance exercises. KC-135 aerial refueling planes are based at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, to refuel B-52Gs flying to bomb the Soviet Union from Guam. In addition to the B-52s, the United States has now deployed its first nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs) in the Pacific. From U.S. attack submarines and surface ships, SLCMs will be able to strike targets deep in the Soviet Union. U.S. and Soviet deployment of SLCMs will change the focus of Pacific nuclear planning as the search begins for suitable targets and justifications grow on both sides to counter the new Weapon.

(To be continued)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.